

# Herald Tribune

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## Tories Win EEC Test By 8 Votes

### Health Resisting economic Freeze

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—The British Conservative government won a dangerously thin majority of only eight votes to put in a crucial test of its plan to take the nation into the European Economic Community.

The vote in the House of Commons was 296 to 288.

The government has an overall majority of 27 in the House. It was perhaps the challenge of 46 abstentions from the Labour party, a high total for a seat in such a critical ballot.

The vote was on the most controversial clause in the legislation—a provision for aligning those European trading blocs.

The so-called "sovereignty clause" provides that the law of the European communities shall prevail over British law.

Committee of the Whole

tried to vote down the whole House bill, with the whole House sitting as a committee. As such it is not a vote of confidence, because a defeat would have forced 40 to 36 a government to resign.

Immediately after the vote, an Labour spokesman on the bill, said he had a statement by Prime Minister Edward Heath "in view" to a lengthy speech.

Mr. Heath, sitting on the government front bench opposite, responded, "Rubbish."

The prime minister later left the chamber to a chorus of boos from Labour lawmakers.

Mr. Heath had said that his government is determined to continue fighting inflation, but he rejected firmly the growing pressure to reimpose the wage-price "freeze" started to fight inflation, instituted by President Johnson in the United States last month.

No one knows better than the government that, unless kept in check, inflation causes wider hardship than any other social evil," Mr. Heath said at a meeting of British newspaper publishers and editors.

But I am frankly puzzled by

those who urge us to return to the rates which clearly and disastrously failed in the past, and which have indeed contributed to our present difficulties.

Not the wage explosion, the low

level of profitability or the reluctance to invest."

Mr. Heath spoke after his government suffered two sharp setbacks in its fight against inflation.

An appeals court yesterday upheld a 155,000 fine imposed on the newly created National Industrial Relations Court on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Quake Panics Ancona, Many Flee the City

ANCONA, Italy, June 14 (AP)—A sharp earthquake sent tens of thousands of residents of this Adriatic port city fleeing into the countryside tonight.

The 20-second quake caused widespread panic but no casualties and little damage, police said.

The quake was felt in the whole Ancona area, which had been shaken by dozens of earth tremors in February, when citizens' flights turned it into a ghost town for many days.

During tonight's quake, the population immediately left their houses and sat in parks or in their cars parked along the sea, or fled to the country, as in February.

Phone Cut Off

Telephone communications were briefly interrupted, but they resumed after a few minutes.

"Most of the panic is a consequence of all our troubles in recent years," a police spokesman said. "Otherwise there is really nothing to worry about."

A fireman in Ancona said they had received "very few calls."

He said the calls were mostly for cracks in the walls, but there was no real damage.

Authorities, however, began calling in police and troops to set up emergency centers with tents and food for the population.

No casualties were immediately reported.

Seismologists said the shock measured between eight and nine on the 12-degree Mercalli scale.

Ancona police chief Francesco Inturrisi told the ANSA news agency in Rome by telephone:

"Tonight's earthquake caused considerable panic. There is a definite feeling that this is the worst shock since the earthquake

in the area."

"We have been informed of collapses of masonry and walls, more than in the previous shocks.

But up to this moment there are no injuries or deaths reported."

### 4 of 6 Survivors in Critical Condition

### 83 Dead in Japanese DC-8 Crash in India

NEW DELHI, June 14 (AP)—Japan Air Lines DC-8 jetliner with 83 persons aboard crashed in flames tonight while coming in for a landing at New Delhi's international airport.

The Indian government said 83 died. Of the six survivors, only two, both children, were given good chances of recovery. The others were in critical condition, suffering from first-degree burns.

The plane, Flight 472, had begun its journey in Tokyo, picking up additional passengers in Hong Kong and Bangkok. It carried an 11-member crew and 78 passengers.

The final destination was London after stops in Tel Aviv, Cairo, Rome and Frankfurt, but the flight ended in a wheat field 15 miles from the New Delhi airport, near the banks of the Jumna River, where Hindus cremate their dead.

Witnesses said the plane caught fire and crashed.

New Delhi fire brigade sources

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REMAINS OF DAT DO—A South Vietnamese ranger walking down what was the main street of a district town 45 miles from Saigon. Fierce but localized fighting there has been obscured in reports from bigger battles.

### Summit May Be Topic

## Podgorny Off to Hanoi, Briefing Mission Seen

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 14 (NYT)—President Nikolai V. Podgorny today left Moscow by air en route to Hanoi, apparently to brief the North Vietnamese leadership on the recent Soviet-U.S. summit talks. He arrived at Calcutta, where he was staying overnight.

Mr. Podgorny, at 69 one of the three principal leaders of the Soviet Union, set off on his mission as the U.S. delegation in Paris rejected prompt resumption of the Vietnam peace talks.

Although hopes for renewed negotiations brightened after the return to Paris on Monday of William Porter, the chief U.S. delegate, the Soviet press has not given any indications that an early return of the two sides to the conference table might be in the offing.

Instead the officially controlled newspapers have maintained a hard line on the Vietnam issue, supporting the general impression that little if any headway toward resolving the conflict was made during President Nixon's visit here last month.

#### Report on Viet Cong

Today the Soviet press gave prominent display to a report on a session of the Viet Cong government that condemned the bombing of North Vietnam and the mining of ports and accused the United States of having "sabotaged" the Paris talks.

Mr. Podgorny's departure for Hanoi was not immediately announced by the Soviet media, following a practice set on a briefing mission in April by Konstantin F. Katushev, a national secretary of the Communist party under Leonid I. Brezhnev, the general secretary.

Mr. Katushev traveled to Hanoi after a secret visit to Moscow by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, but the Soviet mission was not disclosed until after Mr. Kissinger's return on April 29.

The choice of Mr. Podgorny for the trip to Hanoi suggested



Nikolai V. Podgorny

a desire of the Soviet Union to brief the North Vietnamese on a higher level than in April.

Mr. Podgorny led a widely publicized Soviet delegation to Hanoi last October.

Unlike Mr. Katushev, the Soviet president is a member of the

### Link to Podgorny Trip Denied

## Kissinger Will Go to Peking For 4-Day Talks Next Week

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, June 14 (WP)

The United States and China announced today that presidential assistant Henry A. Kissinger will visit Peking next Monday to Friday "for concrete consultations with Chinese leaders to further the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States and continue the exchange of views on issues of common interests."

The surprise announcement

came shortly after the disclosure in press dispatches from India that President Nikolai V. Podgorny of the Soviet Union was in Calcutta en route to Hanoi.

The White House denied that there was any connection between the Kissinger and Podgorny visits, but there was no attempt to deny that Vietnam is one of the subjects Mr. Kissinger will discuss with Chinese leaders, including Premier Chou En-lai.

Observers speculated that the trip would allow Mr. Kissinger to explain the results of Mr. Nixon's talks last month in Moscow and to discuss the development of U.S.-Japanese relations. Mr. Kissinger returned Monday from a weekend visit to Tokyo, where he met with leaders.

The White House denied that the Peking trip was hastily arranged after recent Chinese warnings about U.S. bombing of North Vietnam near the Chinese border.

Peking charged Monday that "increased acts of aggression" by the United States constituted not only "new war crimes" against North Vietnam but also "grave provocations" against China.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that agreement on the Kissinger visit was reached "within the last month" and that the precise date was fixed "in the last 10 days."

When Mr. Kissinger was in Japan, he informed his delegation of his plans to visit Peking. Mr. Ziegler said.

He declined to say whether President Nixon had been informed when he was in Moscow last month that Mr. Podgorny would visit Hanoi or when Mr. Nixon had been told of the trip.

No Fixed Agenda

Mr. Ziegler emphasized the general and routine nature of the visit, denying that "issues of great importance" required a meeting. There is no fixed agenda, he said, and any subject may be discussed.

When asked if Mr. Kissinger's trip were related to Vietnam, Mr. Ziegler said "I would not relate it to any particular topic. This is another step in the normalization process."

Mr. Ziegler said that the meetings between the U.S. and the Chinese ambassadors in Paris since March had been "very satisfactory and have facilitated contacts. Dr. Kissinger will be able to continue those discussions with the People's Republic of China."

Mr. Kissinger made a secret trip to Peking last July 9-11, after which the President announced that he would visit China. Mr. Kissinger returned to China Oct. 20-24 to make further arrangements for the trip and then returned with the President Feb. 21-23.

The House Majority Leader, Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., and the House Minority Leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., are scheduled to visit China from June 26 to July 5. The Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and the Senate Minority Leader, Hugh Scott, R-Pa., visited China from April 16 to May 3.

### With 10-State Election Tour

## Muskie Will Resume Active Campaigning

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuter)

—Sen. Edmund Muskie, of Maine, a leading Democratic presidential candidate until he encountered setbacks in primaries and ran out of money, today stepped back into the race with an announcement that he was beginning a 10-state election tour.

He admitted at a press conference here that his chances of winning his party's nomination were "a long shot" but he obviously sees himself as a middle-of-the-road alternative to the leading candidate, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Sen. McGovern has been criticized by segments of the party, including some Southern governors, as being too radical.

Sen. Muskie, who refused last week to endorse Sen. McGovern's candidacy, indicated in his remarks today that he is hoping to maintain pressure on Sen. McGovern to move more toward the center of the Democratic party.

Sen. Muskie said he saw his own role as not limited to promoting the Socialists and include Liberals.



Sen. Edmund S. Muskie

helping unify the party and broaden its support.

"Our strategy is the maintenance of a constructive alter-

native at the convention," Sen. Muskie said.

He recalled that when Sen. McGovern was considered a long-shot candidate, the South Dakota congressman said he was staying in the race to maintain pressure from the left.

Sen. Muskie said, "I think it is a useful thing, now that we are going into the closing weeks, to insure that all points of view are developed and have an impact."

Sen. Muskie announced in April that he was ending active campaigning, but he said then he was not withdrawing his candidacy.

He has about 170 delegate votes pledged to support him at the convention—a long way from the 1,500 needed for the nomination.

Sen. Muskie's only hope appears to be a compromise candidate if the convention turns against Sen. McGovern and his policies of big social welfare reforms and a quick end to the Vietnam war.

The 58-year-old Sen. Muskie (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).

## Frenchman Rebuts Mansholt On Dangers to Environment

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 14 (IHT).—Sisco Mansholt, European Economic Community president, received a rebuff today from the community's French vice-president, Raymond Barre, who said that Mr. Mansholt's well publicized opinions about the dangers of growth and consumption and their threat to the environment are exaggerated.

In a series of so-called "Reflections" published here, Mr. Barre makes clear his view that Mr. Mansholt has overstated his case in insisting, as he did in a letter to the EEC's former president earlier this year, that society is profoundly menaced by overpopulation, pollution and the early exhaustion of the world's natural resources.

While acknowledging that it may be necessary to simplify such issues to bring them to

## Tories Barely Win Vote on An EEC Issue

(Continued from Page 1) Britain's largest labor union, the 1.5 million-strong Transport and General Workers' Union, for failing to control its shop stewards.

Most British commentators said this decision drove a gaping hole through the government's attempts to curb militant labor unions.

On the same day the government had to accept a 1.25 percent pay hike for 220,000 workers on the state-run railroads in order to head off another disastrous slowdown. It did so at a time when it is battling to keep a lid of 7 or 8 percent on pay boosts generally.

On top of these woes, the Department of Trade announced yesterday that Britain's overseas trade in May was £43 million in the red.

Several British newspapers published speculation that this ultimately could force the government to devalue the pound again.

British labor troubles continued as a token one-day strike crippled two major ports today, but union leaders postponed for six weeks a planned national stoppage.

The dock workers are restive at the cutback in work available to them now that many cargoes are handled in containers.

London and Liverpool, Britain's two largest ports, were closed entirely this morning, with scores of ships idle. Work continued on some ships in Hull, Southampton, Manchester and Glasgow.

The national protest should have started next Friday. Leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union, however, voted, 49-32, for a postponement to allow talks with port employers and the government ministries.

Meanwhile, pilots of British European Airways today voted to begin a full-scale strike on June 23—posing a major travel threat as the summer vacation season opens.

BEA is the biggest passenger-carrying airline in Europe, flying 250,000 passengers a week. Company officials said the stoppage is likely to hit tours and charter flights as well as scheduled services.

## Muskie Starts Campaigning Actively Anew

### Sets 10-State Tour To Rally Delegates

(Continued from Page 1) was to fly to St. Louis later today to begin a series of meetings in the 10 states which have convention delegates committed to him and those with no commitments.

Asked whether he was seeking the vice-presidential nomination—the spot he filled when Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota was the 1968 Democratic presidential candidate—Sen. Muskie replied: "That is not one of my objectives."

#### Sen. Hughes as Aide

Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, who it was announced today will serve as Sen. Muskie's convention director, told the press conference: "My expectations are that if the convention should reach a deadlock, Sen. Muskie is the most viable candidate."

Questioned about the possibility of Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts accepting the vice-presidential nomination if Sen. McGovern became the presidential candidate, Sen. Muskie replied:

"It is clear Sen. Kennedy would bring a great deal to the ticket but I doubt if he would be interested."

Sen. Kennedy said today that he would not seek the nomination for the vice-presidency this year and would not accept a draft for the post.

He denied a Boston Globe report that he would "not exclude the possibility" of accepting the No. 2 spot.

#### For Discretion

"I want to make clear what I have said before," Sen. Kennedy said. "I am not a candidate for president, nor would I accept a draft, nor am I a candidate for vice-president, nor would I accept a draft. Not any circumstances I can foresee would force me to change my mind."

Sen. McGovern said, meanwhile, that he would not rule out offering Sen. Kennedy the vice-presidential spot. He said Sen. Kennedy "obviously would be a great asset on the ticket." He added, "Before I've made any decision, Sen. Kennedy would be one of those I would want to consult."

Sen. McGovern picked up 34 delegate votes from Texas today, pushing his total delegate strength to 1,003. The Texas State Democratic Convention voted shortly after midnight on how to split delegate votes at the national convention.

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama picked up the largest share of the Texas votes, 42. Sen. Humphrey won 21.

## U.S. Is Expected To Shun Retrial Of Berrigan Case

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (WP).—The Justice Department is expected to announce this week that it will drop all remaining conspiracy charges against the Rev. Philip Berrigan and his six co-defendants, rather than retry the controversial case that ended with a jury deadlock in Harrisburg, Pa., in April.

Nixon administration sources said yesterday that high Justice Department officials, discouraged that 10 of 12 jurors voted for acquittal, feel they could not win a conviction in a new trial.

The seven defendants—six former or present Catholic priests and nuns and a Pakistani scholar—were charged with conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb heating tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid draft offices.

Father Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister were convicted on seven counts that they smuggled letters in and out of the Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary in 1970. But after 60 hours of deliberation, only two jurors held out for conviction on the conspiracy charge.



AN LOC SURVIVORS—Two boys armed with carbines posed outside the bunker in which they lived during the two-month siege. They reportedly are militiamen.

## IRA Is Urged To End Wave Of Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

position Social Democratic and Labor party also urged the IRA to call a 48-hour cease-fire in an effort to promote the chances for peace talks with Mr. Whitehead.

In the Bogside, 14 residents, including seven teachers, also condemned IRA tactics. They said that an IRA referendum there, to see whether the 35,000 Bogside residents want a ceasefire, was "an exercise in political rigging." The referendum in the IRA-controlled district ends tomorrow.

According to Mr. Anderson, the most valuable contributions were made by France and Norway.

Mr. Anderson said "host of intermediaries" was used, beginning in mid-1964, in a halting but gradual diplomatic movement by both North Vietnam and the United States toward a negotiated settlement.

As published by Mr. Anderson, the secret summary said: "Since very few written messages were exchanged, we were continually relying on the ear, predictions and prejudices of the intermediaries. Since all the intermediaries, in one way or another, had a definite interest in the success of their role, all transmissions from them had to be viewed with some skepticism..."

#### Five Main Channels

Mr. Anderson added: "Here is an evaluation of the five main channels used to reach the right ears in Hanoi:

"1. Romanians were very poor reporters. They repeatedly claimed the DRV (North Vietnamese) wanted to talk directly with us, and after all signs pointed in the opposite direction, they were still representing Hanoi's demand for a U.S. bombing cessation as both unconditional and permanent. It is likely that Hanoi did not take the Romanians seriously."

"2. Sweden November 1968 through February 1969—The Swedes were (more) active than any other intermediary and produced the least amount of information. The important point to note about the Swedish role was that the Swedes seemed to have more ready and frequent access to the DRV than any other nation... (But) because Sweden denounced America's Vietnam policy, the United States never put much stock in the Swedish message, and this track never became an important one."

"3. Norwegians June 1967 through March 1968—The Norwegian role was not treated with great importance by Washington, and the track was never a very active one. Nevertheless, in retrospect, the exchanges between the DRV ambassador in Peking and the Norwegian ambassador in Peking were probably the most reliable of all."

"4. French September and October 1967—The exchanges between two unofficial Frenchmen, North Vietnam's Mai Van Bo and Henry Kissinger seemed to have been made with great care and accuracy... both Hanoi and Washington treated this channel as a major one, and yet little was accomplished."

#### 1-Day General Strike Planned in France

PARIS, June 14 (Reuters).—A rash of industrial unrest, extending even to riot police and magistrates, produced a call today from the two biggest trade-union groups in France for a one-day work stoppage on June 23.

The two organizations, representing an estimated three million workers, said the stoppage would repeat last week's virtual general strike, but on a larger scale.

## By 5 Europeans Nations

## Secret Diplomacy on Vietnam Reported by Jack Anderson

(Continued from Page 1)

"5. Italians February and March, 1968—The Italians were not pushy about introducing themselves between Hanoi and Washington and always stood ready to break off contacts if the U.S. so desired."

Mr. Anderson concluded: "Today, the United States is still sending secret messages to Hanoi through a variety of channels and again, the responses have been guardedly optimistic but Washington is skeptical."

## Mao Rumored Ill; Reports Not Dismissed

HONG KONG, June 14 (INT).—Diplomats stationed in Peking and Hong Kong have alerted their governments to a new flurry of rumors about the health of Mao Tse-tung, with the caution that they should not be entirely discounted.

The rumors, which say that Chairman Mao has been ill since the end of March or early April, coincide with more substantial reports from diplomatic sources in Peking that the Chinese Communist party's Central Committee has been meeting recently.

Specialists in Chinese affairs have developed considerable skepticism about perennial reports of Mr. Mao's ill-health but some knowledgeable Britons and Americans are interpreting the new rumors in a different light. They believe that the Chinese authorities may have initiated the rumors to prepare world opinion for his eventual death and the emergence of a new leader or leaders.

Nobody seems able to pinpoint the source of the rumors or to give a credible basis for them other than Mr. Mao's failure to make a public appearance since Feb. 21, when he met with President Nixon. This is a tenuous basis for speculation because the chairman has been out of sight for longer periods, only to reappear again in good health and confound those who had presumed him dead.

However, during his absence from public view China had two visitors whom he did not meet although it would have been in character for him to do so. The first was Lois Wheeler Snow, widow of the author Edgar Snow, whose death brought extraordinary tributes from China's leaders.

The second visitor was Mohamed Siad Barre, the Somali leader, who was in China last month. It has been Mr. Mao's custom to receive most visiting heads of state, especially those from African states.

China and Russia Sign 1972 Trade Accord

MOSCOW, June 14 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and China have signed a trade agreement covering 1972. This was reported today from Peking. This gave no figures, but a Soviet economic journal commented in April that last year's level was extremely low compared with the two countries' potentialities. Last year's turnover of 129 million rubles (\$171 million) was, however, a considerable improvement on the all-time low of 1970—42 million rubles (\$60.7 million).

Italian Doctors Go On 1-Day Strike Today

ROME, June 14 (Reuters).—Medical treatment will be available only for emergency cases tomorrow, when Italy's 100,000 doctors hold a one-day strike to demand health-service reforms and a better deal for lower-paid medical personnel.

The strike is expected to close both public and private surgeries and paralyze hospitals. More than 45 million Italians contributing to state health insurance organizations will be deprived of normal medical care.

FAUCHON

## Documents on Raids Falsified

## U.S. Sergeant's Letter Led To Dismissal of Air General

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 14 (INT).—A sergeant's letter that led to the dismissal of Gen. John D. Levell charged that members of a photo reconnaissance intelligence team at Udorn Air Field in Thailand were ordered to deliberately falsify classified documents relating to air strikes over North Vietnam.

"We have been reporting that our planes have received both hits and misses such as AA anti-aircraft fire and SAM surface-to-air-missile firings whether they have or not," said the letter, which was released yesterday by Gen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa. "We have also been falsifying targets struck and bomb-damage assessments."

As of early this year, U.S. pilots were permitted to bomb and strafe enemy missile and anti-aircraft gun sites in North Vietnam if hit upon or targeted by tracking equipment. Making such an attack without initial enemy action was in violation of U.S. self-imposed rules of engagement.

The letter was mailed from Udorn on Feb. 25 when President Nixon was in China. Gen. Hughes requested that the sergeant's name not be published to avoid reprisals against his family in the United States.

The letter indicated that a wide variety of official documents were routinely being distorted by intelligence personnel at Udorn.

Gen. John D. Ryan, the Air Force chief of staff, on Monday

said at a House of Representatives hearing into the dismissal of Gen. Levell that his investigation had discovered three fraudulent

strikes into North Vietnam.

Gen. Levell, then in Saigon as commander of the Seventh Air Force, was dismissed in March and demoted after ordering his planes to attack military targets in North Vietnam and reporting the engagements as "protective reaction" strikes. The general, who has retired, testified Monday that his planes had made "in the neighborhood" of 20 such raids.

Light action was reported in the ground war in the South.

One American soldier was when two patrols of the 3d

One American was wounded when an Army UH-1 helicopter was hit by enemy ground and crashed six miles south of An Loc on Highway 12. The aircraft sustained minor damage to the command seat.

Situation at An Loc

Reports reaching Saigon An Loc, a provincial capital 50 miles north of Saigon, had virtually cleared of North Vietnamese troops but was still under fire from the east and west.

Enemy gunners also landed fire on a new helicopter picket for removing an wounded, about a half mile from the battered rubber-plantation town. An estimated 500 South Vietnamese remain An Loc today, awaiting public release.

A section of Highway 12 of the town was still held by North Vietnamese troops, officers have said. The bridge of the city cannot be crossed until the route to An Loc is cleared.

Mining Said to Go On

HONG KONG, June 14 (INT).—Waves of U.S. planes dropped mines into North Vietnamese coastal waters Monday, reported today by North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry.

A ministry statement by Rep. Charles McElhaney, of the Air Force Directorate of Maintenance Engineering, told Rep. Marshall that no consideration has been given to grounding the eight-engine planes but said loads have been restricted for all 172Cs and Ps.

The Air Force said the defect was found in the wing of a B-52

was tested after much flying in Indochina, and an official said "there was a hint of structural failure" in the crash of a B-52 three years ago.

"The airplane didn't stay up in the air," said the subcommittee's ranking Republican, Rep. William E. Marshall of Ohio.

"It's a structural defect of major proportions."

The Air Force officials said the defect could be inherent in the 145 B-52D and 27-plane F series of its total 455 B-52 force.

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WEATHER

ALGARVE 10 61 Partly

ANKARA 24 75 Partly

ATHENS 22 82 Sun

BEIRUT 26 79 Some

BELGRADE 25 82 Partly

BERGAMO 19 64 Cloud

BERLIN 25 77 Cloud

BIGSKY 19 64 Partly

BUDAPEST 25 77 Cloud

CAGLIARI 14 63 Sun

CASABLANCA 16 61 Partly

COSTA DEL SOL 20 68 Partly

DUBLIN 16 61 Partly

EDINBURGH 21 73 Partly

EL ALAMEIN 19 62 Cloud

FRANKFURT 20 62 Partly</



## Shah Urges Monetary Reform at ILO Talk in Tense Geneva

GENEVA, June 14 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran today appealed for international commercial and monetary reforms to help developing countries. He made the plea in an address to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization here. Geneva police were taking elaborate security precautions to protect the Shah as his visit, which began yesterday, sparked demonstrations protesting alleged repression by his government.

The delegations from Iraq, Syria and Yemen as well as labor delegates from France, Switzerland, Denmark and Kuwait were absent from the conference during the Shah's hour-long speech at the Palais des Nations today.

The building swarmed with police and security men. Access was so strictly screened that big traffic jams built up in the adjoining square.

Armed guards accompanied

the Shah's car from his secluded and closely-guarded lakeside hotel to the UN building near which a bomb was found yesterday.

Last night, about 1,000 yelling demonstrators were dispersed by tear gas when they protested outside the Iranian Consulate.

Today, the Shah was greeted with warm applause by delegates from 114 countries both before and after his speech in French to the ILO.

The Shah said that when industrialized countries export their products, they also export inflation but they are not yet ready to pay equitable prices, corresponding to that inflation, for their imports of primary products and semi-manufactured products from developing countries.

"This situation has created unfavorable conditions for the countries of this last group, which each year suffer considerable losses," he said.

"But if the industrial countries think that in the long run this situation will favor them, they show a lack of foresight," he added.

After lunching here with top UN and ILO officials, the Shah flew to Zurich.

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Associated Press  
RUSH CRUSH—Tokyo commuters packed into cars at Shinjuku Station yesterday as railway workers continued a slow-down protest against jailing of union leaders.

## Congress Unit Clears Bill for State Dept. Funds

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—House-Senate conferees dropped a controversial mandatory grievance system for Foreign Service employees last night as they cleared a bill authorizing \$1 billion for the State Department and other foreign-policy agencies.

The authorization is identical to administration requests for all these agencies except that it provides an added \$85 million to the State Department bill for resettlement of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union.

The bill authorizes \$642 million for the State Department, \$200 million for the U.S. Information Agency, \$22 million for the Arms Control Agency over the next two years (the other authorizations are for next year only), \$85 million for the Peace Corps, and \$425 million for international narcotics-control programs.

The grievance procedure had been inserted in the bill by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, over objections from the State Department, which said the department should be left free to work out grievance mechanisms with employee organizations instead of having a mandatory structure imposed by law.

As the officials see it, Israel

refuses to budge; the United

States, which alone could change

the Israeli's minds, refuses to

exert pressure on them; United

Nations and Big Four efforts to

achieve a settlement have stop-

ped; Egypt has made all possible

concessions short of accepting the

surrender of its territory.

"Any door at all."

"Hence," an official explained,

"All doors are closed. We have

to push one door open—any

door at all—and that includes

the door leading to war."

The Egyptian officials are cer-

tain that Mr. Sadat must con-

vince the world that if all else

fails he will go to war. Only if

he has credibility on this, it is

felt, does he have any leverage

in the political and diplomatic

arena.

Responsible leaders say frank-

ly that the late Gamal Abdel

Nasser made a mistake when he

ended the war of attrition in the

summer of 1970 and accepted the

cease-fire that Secretary of State

William P. Rogers urged on him.

Newsmen were permitted to cover the launch.

Most of the students, who will

graduate next month, will work for the Israeli Air Force and the

aircraft industry.

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## China Still Stymies Stockholm Talks

Ecologists Vote to Bar A-Tests  
After Mrs. Gandhi Assails U.S.

STOCKHOLM, June 14 (UPI).—The UN Conference on the Human Environment, bogged down by great-power politics, today heard Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India launch a thinly veiled attack on U.S. policy in Indochina and then went on to approve a recommendation to ban all nuclear tests.

China, taking on the role of spokesman for the developing world, meanwhile kept up its campaign to have the conference's declaration of principles rewritten in political terms unacceptable to the West.

A working group, meeting behind closed doors to try to find a compromise on the declaration—described as the key document of the conference—has reached agreement on only seven of the least controversial principles out of 23 in the original 1,000-word declaration, conference sources said.

## Swedish Compromises

In a final bid to break the deadlock, Sweden put forward a compromise text, including some of the Chinese amendments and others proposed by India and Finland. The United States said the proposal was acceptable, but China's delegate, Pi Chi-lung, rejected it, the sources said.

The Swedes then went back to rewrite the proposal for the second time. The new compromise proposal for a preamble to the declaration did not include

China's demands that "the capitalists and imperialists"—meaning the United States and to some extent the Soviet Union—should be labeled as the causes of war and environmental destruction, the sources said.

Delegates said there were more than 60 requests for changes. China's nine formal amendments plus one extra principle the Chinese want to include were described by conference sources as more than enough to wreck the efforts to win a consensus for the declaration.

## African Amendments

Amendments by Tanzanian and other black African delegations describing South Africa's policy of apartheid and other colonialism as destruction of the environment could also make a compromise impossible, the sources said.

The working group, sitting in almost continuous session for the fifth consecutive day today, must be ready before the plenary session Friday, the last day of the conference.

Mrs. Gandhi, on a state visit to Sweden, told the conference that the rich nations cannot expect to clean up the world at the expense of the poor.

Turning to Vietnam without mentioning that country or the United States by name, Mrs. Gandhi said: "The most urgent and basic question is that of peace."

## Diabolical Weapons

"Nothing is so pointless as modern warfare. Nothing destroys so instantly, so completely as the diabolical weapons which not only kill but maim and deform the living and the yet to be born, which poison the land, leaving long trails of ugliness, barrenness and hopeless desolation."

"What ecological project can survive a war? The prime minister of Sweden, Mr. Olof Palme, has already drawn the attention of the conference to this in powerful and feeling words."

## U.S. Opposition

China and some other delegations have taken up the theme again in spite of U.S. opposition to discussing Vietnam at the conference.

Mrs. Gandhi, speaking in the plenary debate, said India and other developing nations must be helped to a higher standard of living before they can be asked to help the rich nations clean up the world.

"On the one hand they [the developed nations] look askance at our poverty, on the other they warn us against their own methods," she said.

"Are not poverty and need the greatest polluters? The environment cannot be improved in conditions of poverty. Nor can poverty be evicted without the use of science and technology."

In other action today, the conference voted, 56 to 3, with 29 abstentions, to recommend that all tests of nuclear weapons, "particularly those in the atmosphere," be banned.

China, France and Gabon voted against, while the United States and Britain were among those abstaining.

The resolution, introduced by New Zealand and Peru and co-sponsored by Japan and five other Pacific nations, was mainly aimed at France's plans to test a nuclear device in the South Pacific later this month.

However, France had said already, when the recommendation was passed in committee, that it would not be bound by the vote.

## China's Position

China reiterated that it is in favor of total nuclear disarmament but reserved its right to continue testing and the development of its own nuclear weapons as a means of self-defense.

The United States explained its abstention by saying the language of the resolution—calling for a ban on all tests—was not satisfactory.

Australia, which abstained in committee, today voted in favor of "Peoples Forum," a hippie alternative to the UN gathering, this afternoon staged a demonstration, outside the New Parliament Building, for environmental protection.

To the beat of Indian drums, scores of semi-nude teenagers danced in the downtown square while policemen and Stockholm citizens looked on.



DAYS WORK—A Madison, Wis., animal control officer airing two porkers he picked up at West High School, apparently turned loose there in an end-of-the-year prank by students.

## 11 Youth Groups Say Politics Hurts Stockholm Talks

STOCKHOLM, June 14 (UPI).—Eleven youth organizations represented at the UN Conference on the Human Environment here asserted yesterday that the conference had degenerated into "conventional politics of the most unproductive kind."

The credibility gap between most of the politicians attending the conference and the people they claim to represent was widening rapidly, the youth groups said in a joint statement.

"Environmental conservation is not the exclusive prerogative of governments; it is the concern of all people," the statement said.

The youth groups also expressed concern that concentration on "one-sided and economic interests" threatened to result in the failure of the two-week meeting.

The statement was prepared by groups ranging from the Boy Scouts to the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation. But a spokesman for the Scouts said the fact that the name of the Boy Scouts' World Bureau appeared on the sponsoring list did not mean that they agreed with every part of the document.

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Friday June 16 at 8 p.m. (Valentino-O.J.L.)

## Rudolf SERKIN

Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert

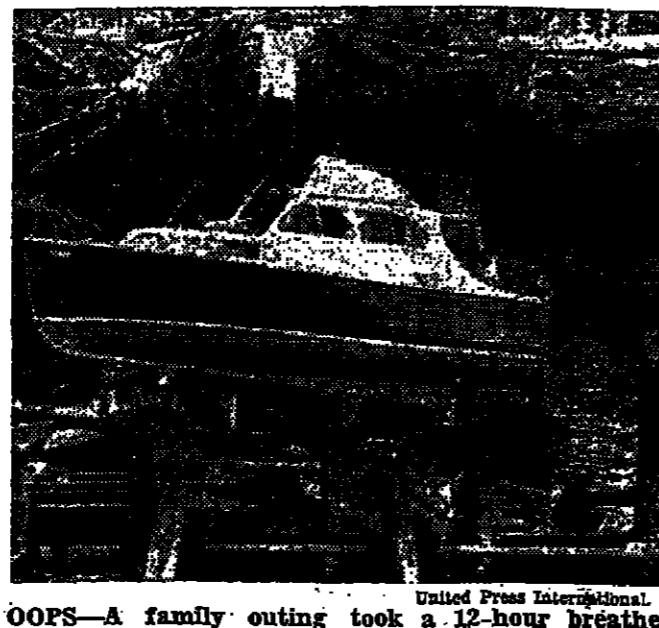
BEST FILM • BEST DIRECTOR  
—N.Y. Film Critic Award

STANLEY KUBRICK'S

**CLOCKWORK  
ORANGE**

GAUMONT CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES  
D.V.

It is best to see the film from the beginning. 2:30, 5:02, 7:34, 10:06 p.m.



OOPS—A family outing took a 12-hour breather when a falling tide left a 34-foot cruiser caught on pilings of an old burned bridge in the Charles River at Boston. The five on board sailed off at high tide.

## Obituaries

Ex-Rep. Philip J. Philbin, 73;  
No. 2 in Armed Services Panel

BOLTON, Mass., June 14 (AP).—

Philip J. Philbin, 73, who served in the House of Representatives from 1945 until defeated in 1970 by Rep. Robert F. Drinan, died yesterday.

Mr. Philbin, a Democrat, rose to the No. 2 position on the House Armed Services Committee and was defeated only months before the death of that committee's chairman, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C. Mr. Philbin would have succeeded to the chair had he not been defeated by Father Drinan in the primary election.

Mr. Philbin was first elected to Congress, after a recount, by a 700-vote margin. He served 14 terms.

Father Drinan took a firm anti-war stand in the primary, and observers attributed Mr. Philbin's defeat to the war issue.

Kenneth Kurihara

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., June 14 (AP).—Kenneth Kurihara, 62, Japanese-born economist who was an internationally known specialist in economic growth, died yesterday. Mr. Kurihara wrote 10 books on economics and was a professor at the New York State University at Binghamton.

Herman Mergenthaler

HARRISON, N.Y., June 14 (AP).—Herman C. Mergenthaler, 85, son of the inventor of the linotype, died Monday. His father, the late Ottmar Mergenthaler, revolutionized printing with his invention of the machine which sets type a line at a time.

Dr. Ulrich W. Pryce

LAKE CHARLES, La., June 14 (AP).—Dr. Ulrich W. Pryce, 78, the first black to be admitted to the registry of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association and a past president of the National Pharmaceutical Association, died yesterday.

Rear Adm. Alan Sherbrooke

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 14 (UPI).—Rear Adm. Robert St. Vincent Sherbrooke, 71, one of Britain's naval heroes of World War II, died today at his home in Oxtor, Nottinghamshire.

He was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1942 for beating off a

A Chaseman can.

Communications  
Satellite Orbiting;  
Flawless in Test

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., June 14 (UPI).—A new Intelsat-4 communications satellite that will serve Africa, Asia, Australia and Europe checked out flawlessly today in its preliminary orbit. It was sent into orbit yesterday.

The satellite, which completes a global network of advanced space switchboards, will be put into a stationary orbit tonight.

Once locked in station above the Indian Ocean, the satellite will increase by five times the communications capacity among 17 nations.

The critical switch from an egg-shaped orbit ranging from 338 to 22,197 miles high into a circular orbit 22,300 miles high was set for 9 p.m. EDT tonight (0100 GMT tomorrow), when the satellite will be above Indonesia.

The satellite is able to relay about 6,000 telephone calls simultaneously. It represents a \$29.5-million investment by Comsat Corp. of the United States and 22 partner nations.

European Parliament

## Adds 69% to Budget

German naval raid on a British

convoy carrying arms to Russia, an action in which he lost an

eye.

Lt. Gen. Hsu Ju-hih

TAIPEI, June 14 (Reuters).—President Chiang Kai-shek's military adviser, Lt. Gen. Hsu Ju-hih, 56, has died in a Taiwan hospital, the Central News Agency reported today.

The main reason for the in-

crease is the enlargement of the

Common Market next January to

10 nations. Some 41 percent of

the increase involves the expense

of a larger staff and increasing

the amount of office space.

Greece Seeks Population Growth;  
Offers Bonus for 3d Child Onward

ATHENS, June 14 (AP).—The Greek government is encouraging couples to have three or more children. A monthly bonus of 500 drachmas, or \$17, will go to parents for each child from the third onward.

Many nations try to discourage a growth in population, but some authorities say this country will have practically all old people by 2000 unless something is done now. Population is growing at about half the average for the rest of the world.

The deputy economy minister, Sotiris Agapitos, says that "Greece's social evolution is proceeding at a faster pace than its economic progress."

Cities have been absorbing more and more rural population. The average blue-collar or white-collar worker can afford only a two-room or three-room flat just large enough for one or two children.

Although illegal, abortions are relatively inexpensive and easy to obtain.

Emigration is another factor keeping the population down to 8.6 million. In the decade 1960-69, the manpower drain to the United States and Australia. The majority of migrants are in the 20-30 age group.

## Angela Davis on East German TV

BERLIN, June 14 (AP).—Black United States, since every political activist can arbitrarily be charged with criminal acts, she said.

Mrs. Davis said she could understand why the government reacted so nervously to her acquittal.

It is confronted by the fact of a true resistance movement. It feels the effects not only in its own country, it sees it in the rest of the world as well," she said.

Asked about her future goals, Miss Davis said, "I dream of a socialist world, of a world in which there is no war, no racism and no poverty. And as Lenin said, 'It is not enough just to dream. We must realize our dreams through appropriate deeds."

## DIAMONDS

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Page 6—Thursday, June 15, 1972

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## SALT's 'Secrets'

The so-called "secret" clauses of the initial Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT-1) agreements, as submitted to Congress by President Nixon, strengthen the case for speedy ratification.

The concerns about the missile pacts raised by Sen. Jackson and other critics are not substantiated by the "fine-print" texts now available. On the contrary, most of these ancillary agreements, understandings and unilateral statements add safeguards to the formal antiballistic missile treaty and to the five-year agreement freezing strategic offensive missiles.

The chief safeguard lies in clauses providing, first, that either side can denounce the pacts on six months' notice if extraordinary arms developments jeopardize its supreme interests and, second, that neither side will attempt to conceal its strategic missiles or interfere with verification measures such as satellite reconnaissance. The United States also has reserved the right to abrogate the ABM treaty if a permanent agreement limiting offensive missiles is delayed and Soviet deployment of MIRV multiple warheads reaches menacing levels.

\* \* \*

There is no evidence in the texts of restrictions on research and development of laser and other futuristic ABM systems—something hard to monitor—as had been suggested by Sen. Jackson. But there is a clear prohibition on deployment of such systems—something that can be verified by national means—without discussion and agreement.

Other ancillary agreements provide added safeguards against evasion of the ABM treaty by limiting or prohibiting certain large radars, the testing of air defense missiles for an ABM role and the defense of ambiguous installations.

An effective sublimit on heavy ICBMs is achieved. For modernization purposes or

hardening, both sides can enlarge small and big silos by 15 percent—but no more. That will give the Soviet Union the option of modernizing its heavy ICBM force by substituting its new heavy missile for the SS-9 if that is required for MIRV warheads. But such a move would not alter the strategic balance, which has been based on American expectations that the SS-9 itself would ultimately get MIRV multiple warheads.

The Soviet Union insisted on withholding discussion of land-mobile ICBMs—the numbers of which are difficult to verify by satellite reconnaissance—until SALT-2 negotiations on a comprehensive offensive missile treaty. But the United States has made it clear that deployment of land-mobiles would be cause for terminating the pacts.

\* \* \*

ABM area defense for a large part of either country is barred by the provision that the two ABM installations each nation can build must be at least 800 miles apart. Finally, there is an agreement to disagree about Soviet attempts to cover under the pacts American Polaris bases abroad and the missile submarines of America's NATO allies. Moscow has stated that it will raise the basic question again in the next phase of the negotiations. It also reserves the right to build more submarines if the combined American and NATO force of Polaris-Poseidon submarines exceeds 50. But, in deference to the rights of the allies, the United States has expressed its disagreement with both reservations.

The sum of all this is that the ancillary agreements, understandings and unilateral statements provide no loopholes but added safeguards. Early congressional approval, without awaiting votes on this year's controversial defense appropriations, is in the national and world interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Case of

### Gen. Lavelle

To their considerable credit, American military men have been generally obedient to orders of civilian authority in the Vietnam war, though many have chafed under the frustration and casualties of a "limited" war fought with limited means for limited ends and have felt they could win or at least reduce American losses if permitted to unleash their full power. Whether this was ever so is debatable but it is plain enough that the Pentagon's loyalty to civilian authority has by and large prevailed over its frustration—a frustration no doubt compounded by the fact that successive administrations have failed to explain adequately to them or the American public why they were waging a "limited" war, or what, indeed "limited" means. So it is that, partly as a result of carrying out difficult, controversial and seemingly inexplicable civilian orders, the military has too often been made a scapegoat for the nation's misfortunes in Vietnam.

This is one reason why the case of Gen. John Lavelle, former Air Force commander in Vietnam, is so disturbing. By his own admission he stretched and sometimes ignored orders and conducted raids against unauthorized military targets in North Vietnam. He did it, he told Congress unapologetically on Monday, to serve the safety of his crews and to blunt North Vietnamese buildups which he was unable to get higher permission to strike. That is to say, an experienced decorated four-star general—no green second-rate lieutenant—not only made up his own orders but ignored the crucial requirement of a limited war to let the civilian leadership calibrate the military pressure just as it calibrates the diplomatic pressure. He took matters into his own

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### French Nuclear Test

The frustrating thing with the federal Australian government is that it will not say why it chooses to ignore this nuclear threat. It hints that it accepts the French assurance that no damage will come of the tests. The French assurances mean nothing. They are made from 13,000 miles away with a tone of 19th-century imperial arrogance. France does not care what happens to the people of the Pacific. It wishes only to impress Europe with the fact that it is a nuclear power. It is so blinded with its own seeking of glory that it cannot see that this does not matter any more.

—From the Australian Daily (Sydney).

\* \* \*

The Pacific nuclear tests France plans to undertake will cause more political damage than the supposed advantages of a promo-

tion to the rank of a thermonuclear power. France already has the means to wipe out several dozen cities. The threat of some millions more supplementary deaths—what will that add to what remains of her power?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

#### Massacre Reports From Burundi

Burundi is in the middle of Africa and is a country known to few. Reporters are not allowed in to find out what is going on.

The word "genocide" has been freely bandied about, and attached to both sides as aggressors and victims. Apparently there has been destruction on a quite appalling scale. The Burundian government, which is represented at the United Nations, seems content to display its competence in the technique of suppression and the manufacture of implausible excuses.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 15, 1897

LONDON—A great Masonic event yesterday was the special meeting of Free-Masons at Albert Hall in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen, over which the Prince of Wales presided. The great hall was packed from floor to ceiling, there being over 7,000 Masons present, representing lodges in all parts of the country. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 15, 1922

NEW YORK—Harry Wills, the Negro contender for the world's boxing honors, formally challenged Jack Dempsey today, sending a type-written challenge with a check for \$2,500 to the New York State Boxing Commission. This poses a problem for all concerned, for Dempsey will lose his title if he does not accept the challenge, and yet the Commission bars fights between whites and blacks in N.Y.



'OK, Fellows—Just One More Shot of Connally, Agnew and Me'

## Genocide in Burundi (Cont'd.)

By Jonathan C. Randal

The following dispatch, based on reporting inside Burundi, was filed from Kinshasa, capital of neighboring Zaire (formerly the Belgian Congo). This is the second of two articles.

**BUJUMBURA**, Burundi.—The extent of the devastation wrought by the Hutu rebels was brought home by a helicopter flight low over the rich Lake Tanganyika plain and through the green hills where most Burundians live.

Starting at Bugarama Lake, 25 miles south of the capital, and extending to Nyanza Lake near the Tanzanian border to the south, there is an almost uninterrupted record of violence: burned-out cars, huts and buildings in the town of Rumonge; some 30 mutilated bodies, blotted and bleached, in the reeds near the lake shore. They are jealously guarded by crocodiles and a hippopotamus family.

But more telling still was the almost total lack of people seen from the helicopter in this, one of Africa's most densely populated countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

With relatively few exceptions, only adolescent male or adult Hutu men have reportedly been killed in the repression. However, Hutu women with skills in teaching or nursing have been killed.

For example, five Hutu women teachers were bayoneted to death by the army at the Burundi mission.

As one source put it, "the army and gendarmes haven't wasted many bullets."

In the early weeks of the repression, personal vengeance played a role in the arbitrary denunciation, arrest and death of many Hutus, although the army has shot several soldiers and volunteers who were guilty of such excessive zeal.

But if there is little real argument with the government's explanations about the initial attack, the same cannot be said for its claims about casualties, the continuing repression or the mysterious death of former King Ntare V in Kitega in central Burundi.

In his formal chat, President Micombero recounted the demise of the king, who rashly returned to Burundi at the end of March after accepting the president's assurance that he would be protected.

The other morning in the center of Bujumbura, a foreign journalist watched three gendarmes jump out of a jeep and bundle three well-dressed men off to an undisclosed destination.

In the south, army atrocities have been reported at least at one mission which was being used as a feeding and pacification center for Hutus lured out of the forests by government promises that calm had been restored. A helicopter mounted with machine guns flew over the assembled Hutus at the Muhumba mission in the south and opened fire, killing about 100 of them.

The United Nations has formally protested against the use of requisitioned UNICEF cars in Bujumbura by the police and against the unauthorized use of a UN fishery research vessel which has been armed and used to attack suspected rebel strongholds along the lake shore.

The effects of the repression at Bujumbura University are such that 170 of the 360 Burundian students failed to apply for scholarships for the next school year. Since few Burundians are rich enough to attend without a scholarship, the conclusion is that 170 Hutu students have been killed, arrested or forced into hiding.

Much of the killing at the university and in secondary schools has been carried out by the students themselves. Policemen arrived in some schools with lists, summoned the Hutus outside, and pushed them into trucks where they were bayoneted to death.

At the capital's technical secondary school, a professor recounted that on the night of May 19, the Hutu students suddenly put out the lights and tried to escape. Their Tutsi colleagues killed half of them, but strangely enough some of the 100 or so Hutu students are still in school.

Evade about the exact death toll, President Micombero nonetheless estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 Burundians had lost their lives. But he insisted that more Burundians were killed in the initial attack than in the subsequent repression.

Since in the past he has said

50,000 Tutsis alone had died in the first rebel push, his estimation was interpreted as the first official admission that large numbers of Hutus were victims of the repression.

Reliable reports from missionaries, the surest sources of information in this country, conservatively estimate that no more

than 1,700 Tutsis—and far fewer loyal Hutus—were killed in the south in the initial rebel onslaught and that no more than 4,000 lost their lives in the entire country.

In the repression, Hutu casualties in the south alone were said to range from 20,000 to 40,000 dead.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Hutus have been killed so far in the repression. In Bujumbura, an equal number in Kigoma and some 15,000 to 20,000 in all the rest of the country, except the north where little information has been available.

Other reliable sources put Hutu casualties as high as 10,000 in Bujumbura alone.

In the capital, authorities no longer drive trucks with Hutu cadavers through the center of town in broad daylight. But every night trucks carrying the dead are seen either along the lakeside road or along Patrice Lumumba Avenue on their way to a giant bulldozed burial ground near the airport.

With relatively few exceptions, only adolescent male or adult Hutu men have reportedly been killed in the repression. However, Hutu women with skills in teaching or nursing have been killed.

"All the Hutus who lifted their heads have had them severed," said one foreigner.

Reconciliation seems far off. For example, five Hutu women teachers were bayoneted to death by the army at the Burundi mission.

As one source put it, "the army and gendarmes haven't wasted many bullets."

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Other reliable sources put Hutu casualties as high as 10,000 in Bujumbura alone.

In the capital, authorities no longer drive trucks with Hutu cadavers through the center of town in broad daylight. But every night trucks carrying the dead are seen either along the lakeside road or along Patrice Lumumba Avenue on their way to a giant bulldozed burial ground near the airport.

With relatively few exceptions, only adolescent male or adult Hutu men have reportedly been killed in the repression. However, Hutu women with skills in teaching or nursing have been killed.

"All the Hutus who lifted their heads have had them severed," said one foreigner.

Reconciliation seems far off. For example, five Hutu women teachers were bayoneted to death by the army at the Burundi mission.

As one source put it, "the army and gendarmes haven't wasted many bullets."

In the early weeks of the repression, personal vengeance played a role in the arbitrary denunciation, arrest and death of many Hutus, although the army has shot several soldiers and volunteers who were guilty of such excessive zeal.

But if there is little real argument with the government's explanations about the initial attack, the same cannot be said for its claims about casualties, the continuing repression or the mysterious death of former King Ntare V in Kitega in central Burundi.

In his formal chat, President Micombero recounted the demise of the king, who rashly returned to Burundi at the end of March after accepting the president's assurance that he would be protected.

The other morning in the center of Bujumbura, a foreign journalist watched three gendarmes jump out of a jeep and bundle three well-dressed men off to an undisclosed destination.

In the south, army atrocities have been reported at least at one mission which was being used as a feeding and pacification center for Hutus lured out of the forests by government promises that calm had been restored. A helicopter mounted with machine guns flew over the assembled Hutus at the Muhumba mission in the south and opened fire, killing about 100 of them.

The United Nations has formally protested against the use of requisitioned UNICEF cars in Bujumbura by the police and against the unauthorized use of a UN fishery research vessel which has been armed and used to attack suspected rebel strongholds along the lake shore.

The effects of the repression at Bujumbura University are such that 170 of the 360 Burundian students failed to apply for scholarships for the next school year. Since few Burundians are rich enough to attend without a scholarship

ad Robert  
Bringing English Comfort  
To Formal French Homes

By Hobe Dorsey

PARIS, June 14 (UPI) — If you like to sip your whiskey in a comfortable, chunky settee, Galerie Saint Sulpice 25 is worth a visit. The interior is sedentary, like a sofa in a drawing room. The gallery expands over two irregular rooms on the first floor of an old building. It offers a storybook image of England—with colorful chintzes, leather settees, schmied-legged Regency chairs, romantic rugs and pale peacock feathers bursting out of white vases.

To be sure, *la style anglais* has been very popular in French bourgeois homes for a couple of decades. But it has always been repetitive and definitely cliché.

One would keep bumping into the same bottle's tray (used as a coffee table) topped by the same silver Queen Anne lighter (which never worked), the library stairs used as a telephone stand and the inevitable mahogany table as shiny as a modern piano.

Comfort, the essence of English houses, was almost always lacking once the furniture crossed the Channel.

Galerie Saint Sulpice succeeds in delivering a more authentic atmosphere. "The French are so formal," Mr. Villiers said, pulling a handkerchief out of his sleeve. "They basically like stiff chairs in which you take little drinks. The Anglo-Saxons go for more comfort. I know cozy sounds dreadful but our ambition is to bring over comfortable settees and slipcovers."

That is another thing the French do not understand. "I know it sounds stupid, but the French don't know about slipcovers," Mr. Villiers said. "What they have are unattractive white duvet covers that they throw over chairs in summer, when they close down their houses. The British slipcover idea is to have two different, and practical, decors: one for winter and one for summer."

The gallery is also making a great effort with garden furniture. Again, there is a clash of civilizations. "The French like long walks, with lovely avenues and they always go for *le grand spectacle*," Mr. Villiers noted. "But there's never a place to sit down, except possibly a hard stone bench. English gardens are more casual. You always find yourself in a natural, easy corner with nice garden furniture."

First Room

The first room of the gallery is devoted to garden and porch furniture with painted chairs topped by bright pillows, fountains, trellises and plant tubs.

One of the most pleasing objects is a white wood, 3-foot-high



London decorator Kenneth Villiers in new Paris shop.

pyramid open on all sides and stuffed with green plants. Interesting, decorative fountains look as if they are made of lead. They are, in fact, fiber glass.

The selection also includes Henry Moore sculpture, Graham Sutherland paintings and a generous sampling of contemporary designs. A set of silver gilt and three whiskey tumblers by Stuart Devlin is of the same design as the one Queen Elizabeth gave to French President Georges Pompidou and Mrs. Pompidou during her recent state visit to France.

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## Dining in France: One for the Gastronomic Annals

By Naomi Barry

COLLONGES-AU-MONT-D'OR (UPI) — Henri Gault and Christian Millau have brought an opined guide to 1,200 restaurants in France. They have included only those personally tasted and approved by themselves and one associate. What the boys don't like, they have not put in, which accounts for the omission of certain well-known houses.

Gault and Millau have chosen

three red toques (the toque is the traditional headgear of the chef) as their symbol of supreme. The team has been so parsimonious with its favors that they granted the top accolade to only three establishments in the country.

Judged worthy of the honor are Troisgros at Roanne, the Auberge de l'Ill at Illzachern, and Bouchon at Collonges-au-Mont-d'Or on the outskirts of Lyon. To launch the new guide "Gault-Millau de la France" with the proper bro, there was a private lunch last week at Paul Bocuse.

Directing operations in the steaming and commodeous kitchens were the three laureates: little, eagle-headed Paul Bocuse; jovial, ample Pierre Troisgros; portly Paul Baeberlin of the Auberge de l'Ill. As further strength, from Paris had come the celebrated caterer, Gaston Lenotre (whom Millau describes as "one of our creations") and quick, small Michel Guérard of the two-locale Pot-au-Feu. Backing up the stars was a brigade of 22 cooks and apprentices, formed by Bocuse.

The kitchen had a rollicking atmosphere as Trésoriers peppered his steaks in a cha-cha rhythm and Lenotre punctuated his activities with an occasional flash-snapshot of his illustrious colleagues at work.

Festivities opened with Baeberlin's soupe de poisson, which

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## Sollar Reflow to U. S. Seen Calming Markets

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

June 14 (NYT).—Washington experts established that money has been flowing to the United States in last three months and this has been the fundamental reason for relative calm in the price of gold.

Officials from 10 major industrial countries determined that even while the U.S. accounts and other items underlying balance-of-payments position were in continued deficit, the deficit was at least offset by the return of short-term capital movements.

Officials were meeting in a known as Working Party (WP-3) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a body that is to play a major behind-the-scenes role in the coming negotiations over shaping a new money and economic system.

Chairman of the unit, Christopher, deputy governor of the Bundesbank, went so far as to say that WP-3 "will" write new rules of the for surplus and deficit.

Statement was the first in that the OECD body is to play a significant role in reform debate. The basic will be the larger and representative Group of 20, of members of the exchange of the International Monetary Fund.

WP-3 also said that the U.S. balance-of-payments recovery, after valuation of last Dec. 16, is longer to achieve than to 18 months initially.

The reason, as Mr. Christopher explained, is that Japan is moving quickly enough to economic activity while expansion is proceeding at a strong pace. Expansions induce a higher rate of

inflation from the other to the Japanese was, but, grow faster and faster on imports.

WP-3 experts saw no reason for any decline in the current account (trade services) surplus from last year.

Another signal was pointing the discussion of future rate movements. Some of short-term money has flowed toward because U.S. interest rates have been rising.

European and Japanese rates have been falling. Mr. Christopher said that because business is now going up in the downward movement of countries—Britain, Germany.

### One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The low or close interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges

	Today	Previous
Star. 1 per £1.	2.6770	2.6755
Bank. 1 (A)...	2.6755-57	2.6735-36
Bank. 1 (B)...	2.6745-56	2.6735-35
Deutsche mark	2.165	2.165
French franc	4.8120-22	4.8115-15
Swiss franc	26.82-27	26.90-28
Fr. 1 (A)	4.8255-54	4.8115-15
Fr. 1 (B)	4.8005-00	4.7945-15
Canadian dollar	1.1960-70	1.1954-44
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Liros	57.00-500	57.20-40
Peseta	64.885-90	64.685-82
Schilling	22.05-07	22.05-06
Sw. krona	4.7260-90	4.7165-15
Swiss franc	3.6175-85	3.6265-82
Yen	80.95	80.10
A: Free		
B: Commercial		

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### South Africa-Austria Steel Venture

South Africa's state-owned Iron & Steel Industrial Corp. (ISCOR) is to establish a steel works in South Africa in partnership with Vereinigte Österreichische Eisen und Stahlwerke (VOEST), the Austrian state iron and steel producer, at a cost of more than \$400 million. ISCOR will hold 51 percent of the joint venture and VOEST the balance. The plant will have an initial capacity of 1.5 million tons of semi-processed steel a year, which will be exported for export. Observers point out that for the past three years ISCOR has been negotiating with Japanese mills to supply iron ore but talks are still bogged down on the question of

### Showa Denko Seeks Delay in Project

Showa Denko, a Japanese chemical and aluminum maker, wants to delay development of the Kimberley bauxite and aluminum project in Australia for two years. Officials say that if a delay is not agreed upon, Showa Denko will have to re-study its capital participation commitment in view of the world aluminum industry recession. Last June Showa Denko and three other Japanese firms agreed to join two U.S. firms: a West German and Dutch company in a \$365 million plan to mine bauxite ore and smelt it into alumina. The Japanese participants had expected to import 450,000 tons of this output each year. However, two of the original participants—Anaconda of the United States, and Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke of West Germany, have since cancelled their participation. The largest share of the Kimberley project is held by American Metal Climax. Others participating include Sumitomo Chemical, Holland Aluminum, Sumitomo Shoko, Kalisha and Marubeni Corp.

### Chile Refinances U.S. Bank Debt

Chile's \$160 million bank debt has been refinanced for eight years with 28 private U.S. banks. The amount was due in 1974, but Chile,

### Some See Link to Neurotic, Psychotic Ills

NEW YORK (AP-DJ).—To a generation of workers, the noise from factories and mills sang a sweet song of prosperity.

Now, such noise seems nothing more than a nuisance that is turning into a big headache. Fast emerging as a major pollution issue and an important new ingredient in labor relations, factory noise threatens to make necessary some costly capital investments in its abatement.

Two related developments underlie the mounting crusade against noise at work:

• There is new evidence implicating noise in physical and emotional ailments other than loss of hearing.

• New U.S. legislation regulating job noise covers more workers, extends the opportunities to bring action against violators and imposes stiffer penalties.

It long has been suspected that as many as 10 million workers may hear poorly due to excessive noise. Some research links noise to such diverse ills as mental distress and heart disease. In West Germany, a recent study of workers found that those subject to the most noise on the job suffered a higher incidence of heart disorders, circulatory problems and equilibrium disturbances. A number of medical men are certain that job noise is a factor in some neurotic and psychotic illnesses.

**Study Links Ills**

In a study prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency last year, James D. Miller, of the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, wrote that "there is no definitive evidence that noise can induce either neurotic or psychotic illness." However, he added: "But all the facts of speech interference, hearing loss, noiseless, annoyance and arousal and distraction... clearly support the contention that noise can act as a source of psychological distress." And "psychological distress in turn can contribute" to such unpleasant symptoms as nausea, headache, instability, argumentativeness, sexual impotency, changes in general mood and general anxiety.

At some point above 80 DBA (decibels of sound pressure, adjusted for its pitch, which affects the amount of sound the ear picks up), the ear temporarily loses its ability to hear some tones. Though noisy, sound levels in the 60 DBA-to-80 DBA range, roughly equivalent to the noise you hear when standing three feet from a dishwasher or vacuum cleaner that is running, do not have much effect on a normal person's hearing even after exposure for eight to 16 hours a day.

Because each individual has a different tolerance for noise, scientists cannot pinpoint the danger level. They are certain, however, that after prolonged exposure to very loud noise, any temporary loss of hearing becomes permanent. One study of weavers in a jute mill, where noise was measured at 88 DBA, found that in the first year of employment many of the weavers had normal hearing on weekends when they were off. After 10 years or so on the job, the same weavers had become partially but permanently deaf.

U.S. law limits the maximum constant sound level for an eight-hour day to 90 DBA. The noise heard by an operator of an average rotary-blade lawnmower. Penalties for violation run up to \$10,000 and jail sentences as long as six months.

The United Auto Workers recently persuaded Ford Motor to install noise-deadening equipment at its Tennessee glass plant. A complaint to the government was not necessary. Last winter, a Ford worker caught his arm in a machine. Nobody heard his yell, he says, and he escaped with minor injuries only because a fellow employee happened to see him.

Engineering changes to reduce noise are costly. Ford says they can add 3 to 10 percent to the cost of machinery; the company expects to spend as much as \$2 million for noise control over the next few years.

Western Electric, the Bell System's manufacturing arm, says 20 percent of all its environmental control research now is devoted to noise, and the proportion promises to rise.

### Onassis Resets Greek Oil Bid

ATHENS, June 14 (Reuters).—Shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis has combined forces with Greek industrialist Stratis Andreades in a bid to wrest the concession for an lucrative oil refinery from shipping tycoon Stavros Niarchos, informed sources said today.

In the four years since the government decided on a third domestic oil refinery, it has been the subject of bitter wrangling between Mr. Onassis and Mr. Niarchos, who have been bitter rivals for many years.

Mr. Onassis was originally granted the right to build the new refinery, but last November he backed out of his contract claiming its economics were unsound. The government paid him back a guarantee of \$7 million after he took the contract to Swiss arbitration courts.

Mr. Onassis and Mr. Andreades were among nine contenders for the refinery at a tender held by the government in March this year.

In the battle to win the refinery concession, Mr. Onassis has reportedly had the backing of Premier George Papadopoulos while Mr. Niarchos is said to have the support of Deputy Premier Nicholas Makriyannis, who is in charge of the economy.

Well-informed sources said that Mr. Onassis and Mr. Andreades, who own banks, hotels, shipyards, ships and industrial plants, had joined forces and offered the government a new package. This reportedly includes building the refinery, an air terminal, an underground railway for Athens, and a series of tourist facilities.

Against this the government would receive a 50 percent share in the profits from the refinery and the railway, which would be ceded to the state after a number of years.

Mr. Onassis would carry the Brown, Boveri Net Up

BADEN, Switzerland, June 14 (AP-DJ).—Brown Boveri, the machinery and electrical equipment manufacturer, reported today that parent company net profit rose 13.7 percent in the year ended March 31 to 30.7 million Swiss francs (about \$3 million).

## Brandt Vows Support of Liberal Trade

### Urge Enlarged EEC Speak With One Voice

COLOGNE, West Germany, June 14 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today West Germany will do its utmost to ensure that the enlarged Common Market will conduct liberal trading policies among its members and towards outside countries.

At the same time, he called on the future 10-nation community to speak "with one voice" in new attempts to achieve a basic reform of the international monetary system.

Mr. Brandt told the annual meeting of the Federal Association of German Industry that, in helping to establish a long-sought European economic and monetary union, his government will "throw its whole weight in the scale so that this community will conduct a policy of liberal traffic in goods and capital not only internally but also towards other countries."

Turning to the domestic situation, Mr. Brandt warned that Germany cannot remain an "island of stability" in this process of European integration. National measures to combat price rises can achieve only partial success, he said.

While admitting that the present 5 percent rate of increase in prices is too high to be accepted as a "permanent phenomenon," he denied that Germany is on the threshold of an unprecedented economic upswing requiring drastic anti-inflationary measures by the government.

The chancellor also warned that Germany is reaching the limit of the number of foreign workers it can employ. Reuters reported, "We cannot indefinitely increase the number of foreigners in our economy," he said. "I believe that with 2.5 million guest workers we could already have reached a critical limit."

Act on Tax Haven

BONN, June 14 (Reuters).—The West German Bundestag (lower house) today unanimously ratified an agreement with Switzerland designed to stop tax-dodging by German firms and individuals.

The agreement, signed last August, prevents "unjustified" tax advantages previously available to German companies who established "letter box" firms in Switzerland, or to private citizens who took up residence there.

### Bonn Surtax Refund Of 6 Billion DM Starts

BONN, June 14 (NYT).—Starting tomorrow the Bonn government will refund to corporations and wage earners 5.6 billion deutsche marks (\$1.8 billion) of an anti-inflationary tax surcharge imposed for 11 months in 1970 and 1971.

According to a government decision last February, the repayment will be made in one stroke even though runaway inflation is still a real danger. Wage earners will get the refund with their mid-June or end-June monthly paychecks.

The government moved two weeks ago to counteract the possible inflationary effect by reducing the liquidity of commercial banks. The government is hopeful that lump-sum repayment of the 10 percent surtax will not be too stimulative at a time when inflation is still running high.

According to public opinion polls, about one-third of the money due to wage earners will go into savings accounts.

Another survey established that most corporations will use the refund to pay off short-term debts rather than step up their capital spending.

## Stocks Rally Sharply In Technical Rebound

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT).—Stock prices rose sharply today along a broad front in what represented a partial recovery after a prolonged decline touched off by profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average, marked by strength in DuPont, General Motors and Standard Oil of New Jersey, rose \$6.30 to 947.25.

Significantly, as it turned out, that put the market in profit-taking territory for potential long-term capital gains. It was Nov. 23—just a shade more than the six-month holding period for the tax benefit—that the Dow slumped to 797.47, its poorest close for all of 1971.

Glamour stocks, which had led the general market in retreat, led the recovery on the New York Stock Exchange today.

IBM rose 7 to 399.34. Disney advanced 4 3/4 to 184.34. Tropicana Products moved up 3 1/4 to 55.14. Upjohn climbed 4 to 104.78. Alaska Interstate boomed 3 3/8 to 46.38 in active trading.

Other glamour gainers, helped in some cases by short covering on the part of traders, included Marion Laboratories, Wm. Wrigley, Levitt Control Data and Minnesota Mining.

Issues of Lomb, however, was a glamour issue that took a sharp plunge. It fell 6 to 50 1/4—the biggest point loser on the active list—after registering a low of 50 on the present shares. Company officials attributed this decline to rumors of an investigation into certain aspects of soft contact lenses. Its product is already on the market.

Volume on the Big Board, which had held to a slow pace during the decline of recent weeks, picked up sharply to 18.2 million shares. Motors, oils, tobaccos and computers ranked among the better-performing groups.

General Motors rose 1 5/8 to 77 1/4. Du Pont advanced 4 5/8 to 77 17/32. Standard of Jersey, the vanguard of a recovering oil sector, climbed 1 1/2 to 74 1/2.

It was a different story for American Telephone, which eased 1/4 to 41 3/4, its lowest price of the year for the third day in a row.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.11 to 27.56.

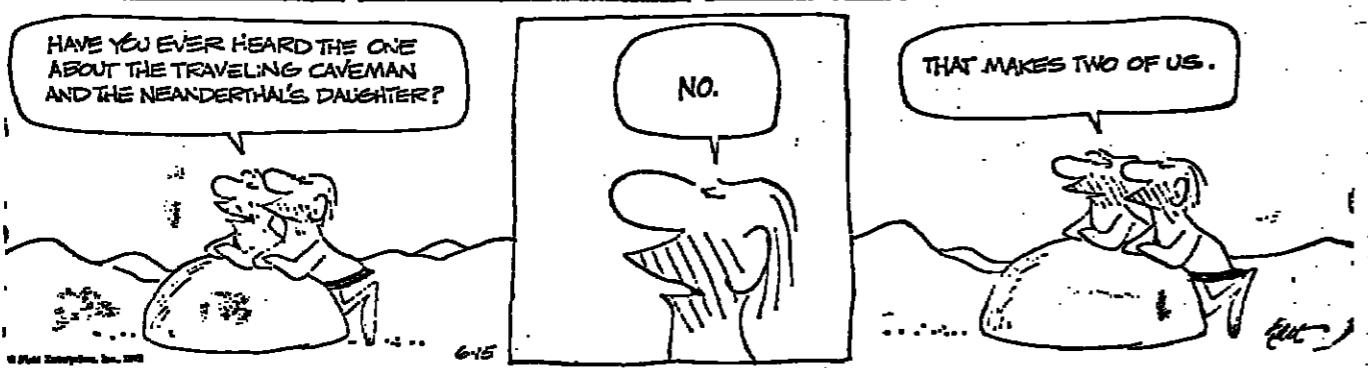
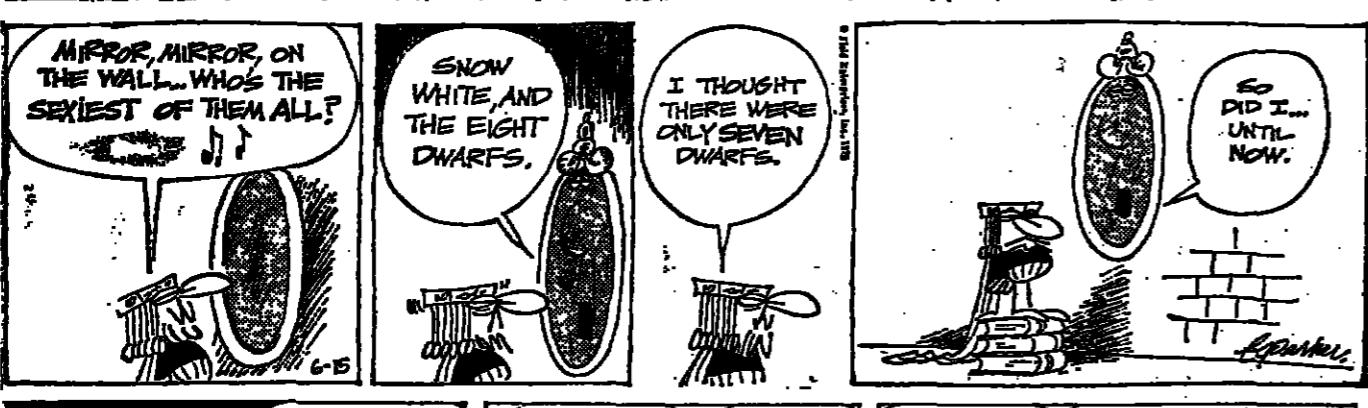
On the bond market, corporates gained about 1/3. The government sector was jittery and gave up early gains to close lower.

### FOR A SAFE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

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## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In one of the most remarkable turnabouts in the 42-year history of the Reisinger Knockout Team championships, the David Mason team walked off with the title after a dramatic recovery in the third quarter of the match. The championship, held earlier this month in New York, seemed sure to go to the team headed by Steve Goldstein, which led by 55 points at the halfway mark.

The diagramed deal contributed greatly to Mason's recovery. It helped his team, sitting North and South, cut Goldstein's lead to 20 points. His partner's strength was likely to be mainly in clubs but South persevered to four spades in the face of discouraging preference bids. East doubled on the

strength of his high cards and had occasion to regret it. South redoubled and seized his opportunity when West led a heart.

South won with the heart king in dummy, cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a diamond. He ruffed out East's club ace, cashed the heart ace, returned to dummy with a second diamond ruff and discarded a diamond on the established club winner.

South then ruffed a club successfully with the spade ten, ruffed his last heart with dummy's last trump and led a club. He discarded helplessly and the spade queen won the trick in the closed hand. The declarer exited with his last diamond and still had the guarded spade king in his hand to furnish an overtrick.

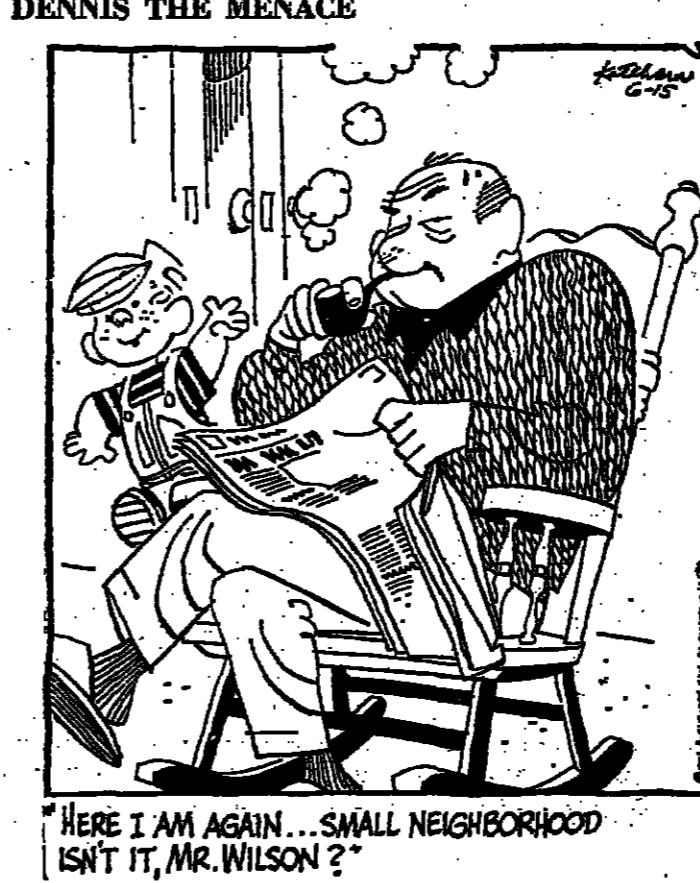
A trump lead by West would have been more effective, allowing East to win and play a second trump to cut down ruffs. But South could still have made his contract by taking one diamond ruff, ruffing out the club ace, drawing the last trump and sum-

rendering two diamond tricks.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

NORTH	♦ 863		
	♦ K 10		
	♦ 7		
	♦ K 65432		
WEST	♦ 15		
	♦ 8743		
	♦ 1054		
	♦ 987		
EAST	♦ A 92		
	♦ 092		
	♦ K 032		
	♦ AJ10		
SOUTH (D)	♦ K 1074		
	♦ A 65		
	♦ AJ95		
	♦ —		
East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
2 ♦	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
3 ♦	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Redbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the heart four.			

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE® - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEGUS

YEMSS

MEUGLE

RAPPOL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: DRAWL LOONY JURIST PODIUM

Answer: Made to come clear before the hanging-LAUNDRY.

## BOOKS

## A CHILD CALLED NOAH

A Family Journey

By Josh Greenfield. Holt, Rinehart &amp; Winston. 153 pp.

Reviewed by D. Keith Mano

There is a note so eerie, so daunting, in the story of Josh Greenfield's small son, Noah, that it transcends even the dreadful sadness. I remembered the Cadairi swine. Two thousand years ago Noah Greenfield would have been a child "possessed of demons." Through months of "enduring repetition, his father, his mother, his therapists, manage to teach Noah one sound, "Aaah." Then the child sees his favorite food and shrieks, "Bagels!" He is autistic, maybe. The diagnosis, if not the demons, are legion. And the agony of Joan and Roni Greenfield, mean, draining, undignified agony, has no end. I wanted to do what they cannot do, close the book. Yet I didn't, for "A Child Called Noah" is at least as fascinating as it is terrible.

Noah has just turned 5 when the narrative breaks off. He was born in 1966, apparently normal, the Greenfields' second son. There was some motor slowness; the child stood and walked at two years three months, never really crawled. Yet, a short time after his second birthday, he spoke in complete sentences, had a vocabulary of well over 150 words, sang the verses of his favorite songs, identified the objects and animals in his picture books, was all toilet-trained, and practically ate by himself. Noah is a lovely child, for schizophrenia children are very often—and autistic children are invariably—beautiful; as if their unbreakable imperviousness to the usual course of human events keeps them so. Imperviousness, that is the operative, the demoralizing word. Dreams in which one's phantom body, fearful, call out to the sleeping world around it and cannot shape sounds, unable to animate the sluggish physical tongue and vocal cords. Noah is locked in a small separate room. The panic of claustrophobia rages through Greenfield's book.

There are many possibilities: schizophrenia, autism, brain damage, emotional disturbance—or, as is more likely, some protein compound of the above. Doctors seem remarkably unhelpful, disengaged themselves, perhaps somewhat bored. Scientific research is sketchy, aimed at symptoms, and it is totally uncoordinated on the national level. Few good facilities exist. The Greenfields strain their economy and the human resilience of their marriage traveling from New York to California to Connecticut. Many individuals are kind. Researchers and fund raisers prefer dramatic diseases, virus cultures. In fact, Noah is turned down at one public therapy center because the state will appropriate more money for a physically handicapped child. Yet Greenfield is not as bitter as one

might expect. His marriage is still something vaguely in the having, an autistic child, sumably, as biochemical research becomes conclusive, this semi-biblical proach will collapse. That is the operative, the demoralizing word. Dreams in which one's phantom body, fearful, call out to the sleeping world around it and cannot shape sounds, unable to animate the sluggish physical tongue and vocal cords. Noah is locked in a small separate room. The panic of claustrophobia rages through Greenfield's book.

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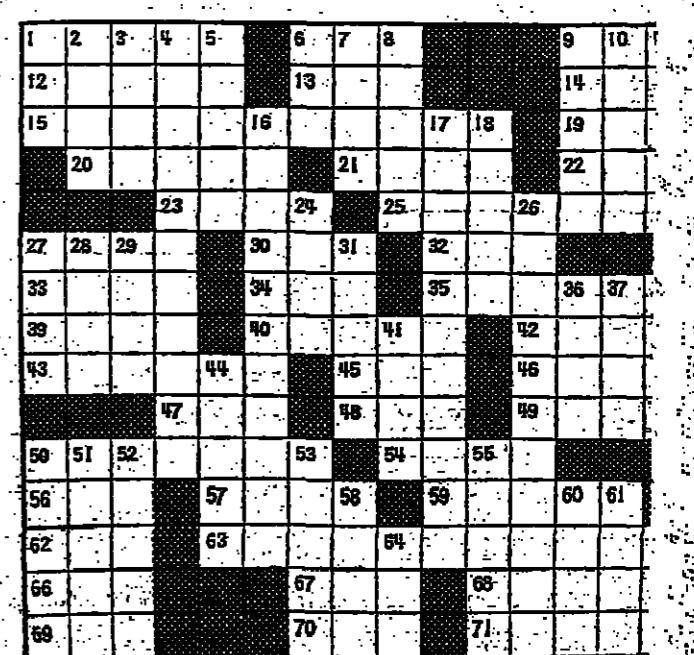
D. Keith Mano has written novels of which "The President" is the most recent. He is a son.

© New York Times

## CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS	47	Manx	
1	Partner of	48	Wise to
2	nonsense	49	Dakota Indians
3	Arab garment	50	Till
4	Classified	51	Thick slice
5	Zodiac sign	52	— carte
6	— capita	53	Concerning
7	Seaver or Staub	54	Ski-jumping
8	Former Dodger	55	trestle
9	great	62	Writer Anatol
10	Niger-area	63	N.F.L. player
11	people	66	N. Y. time
12	Tennessee	67	Time periods:
13	Subject of Wilde	68	Abbr.
14	ballad	69	Jesse of track fame
15	Fish	70	N. Y. transit org.
16	M. Z. parrots	72	"Apologia pro Vita"
17	Unvarying	73	Plant joint
18	Guinness	74	Heroic poet
19	Literary monogram	75	Gal
20	— Blance	76	— (dog warning)
21	Barbarian	77	Not on an ev. level
22	Add up	78	Rosa or Anna
23	Hydrocarbon	79	Certain pict.
24	Ballet wear	80	Variety of per-
25	Wasteland	81	Beige
26	Child's toy	82	French name
27	Bart and Belle	83	Boor
28	45	84	Girl's name
29	Ross or Red	85	36 Tops
30	Ice floe	86	Plantian Claudio
31	Within: Prefix	87	50 "Cave"
32		88	— (dog warning)
33		89	51 Not on an ev. level
34		90	2 Bore
35		91	2 Above: Ger.
36		92	4 U. S. Senator
37		93	5 Prima
38		94	6 Gibbon
39		95	7 Ross or Red
40		96	8 French name
41		97	9 Hawaiian go
42		98	44 She-bear: Sp.
43		99	45 Compass pol-
44		100	46



Error Costly Again

# Lets' Agee Turns Victory Into Defeat

By Murray Chass

INTA, June 14 (NYT).—Agee pulled his old drop-ball-in-the-eight-inning-fundamental at night, and it turned an merely 2-2 tie. Certain New York Met victory of an 8-6 loss to Atlanta.

The book of errors on Dick Aaron's form. It's up to the eighth, two on. Dusty act, a new one, triple off Agee's glove. Dusty singles, center-field fence, and 20 home runs off the unbelieveable crowd. This is the 10th home run off Danny. Yet, yet this is the 10th.

It's up to the eighth, two on. Dusty

is the 10th, and 20th of the career.

Johnson's different effect on the Mets' after he had them, sent them to

10 games. Dennis Menke drove

in three runs with a single and a triple and Johnny Bench hit

his 10th homer in the first game.

Dodgers 2, Cards 1

Manny Mota single home in the sixth, then helped produce the running run with a sacrifice as Los Angeles won, 2-1, in St. Louis. Mauy Wills' second single, Mota's sacrifice and Bill Buckner's single in the eighth produced the winning run. Lou Brock, hitless in three previous attempts, doubled in the eighth, advanced to third on a grounder and scored on Don Crennen's sacrifice fly.

Expos 5, Astros 1

Montreal beat Houston, 5-1, on the three-hit pitching of Mike Torrez and Mike Jorgenson's two-run homer. Torrez had a no-hit bid going in Houston for 5 1/3 innings, then Jimmy Wynn poked a broken-bat single to shallow left-center. Wynn also hit his eighth homer, the second hit, in the eighth, and Lee May singled that inning for the third hit. Jorgenson's homer, his sixth, came in the fifth after Tim Foli had singled.

## The Scoreboard

BOXING.—At Miami, former heavyweight champion Jimmie Walker knocked out Ron Brooks of Phoenix, at 2 minutes 30 seconds of the second round in a scheduled 10-round bout at Miami. Maxie Bester, 20, of Miami, beat Ky. Kieriod Brooks for the crown with a combination followed by a short right uppercut.

WALKER had earned a split decision

victory over Ron Strader, who was recently beaten by heavyweight champion Joe Frasier. The victory gave

Walker a career record of 32 victories

and 12 losses, including against seven losses. Brooks is 18-2.

THOROUGHBRED RACING.—At New York, Linda's Chit, under mild urging by Bruno Bava, was the New York state's first stakes race for 2-year-olds.

Beller's First Home finished second in the \$12,000 Long Island Youthful Stakes after holding a narrow lead through most of the race.

WENDY, by E. G. Soller, the team

of racing, won the first race.

WENDY suffered his 10th

defeat of the season.

STANLEY, the Chicago Cub, down

right to the Giants, 4-0, in the first

race of a double-header, and be

the losing pitcher

in the league. He has two

more to go.

INJURED BACK ADDS TO WOES

OF MARICHAL

Mike Marichal, the team

of racing, said Marichal was

suffering pain in his lower

and right side. He added

Marichal might be in the

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## Art Buchwald

## Fire Sale

**WASHINGTON**—The Democratic party is holding a fire sale on some surplus items left over from the primaries. The catalogue includes the following:

Two hundred forty-six books on Sen. Edmund Muskie with such varied titles as "From Maine to Pennsylvania Avenue," "A Day in the Life of President Muskie," "The Nixon-Muskie Debates," "Great Events from New England," "Quotations from Chairman Ed," "I Was Muskie's Football Coach," "Lincoln Walks Again," and "Mrs. Muskie's White House Cookbook."

Also included in the catalogue are 10,000 straw hats with "Vote for Lindsay," 180,000 bumper stickers "Lindsay—Love Him or Leave Him," 250,000 campaign buttons which say "The People Want John" and 3,870,000 feet of film of John Lindsay eating pizza, Polish ham, Kosher salami and soul food.

Available in the same package are 50 one-minute TV spots of Lindsay walking through the ghettos.

On Page 43, the catalogue lists for sale 300,000 pamphlets, "Why I think I should be President" by Henry Jackson with an in-



roduction by Joseph Alsop, a cardboard reproduction of a Boeing SST on a float, a UPI photograph of Jackson addressing a crowd in Florida from an orange box and an autographed picture of Golda Meir.

\*\*\*

There are also some great bargains in Sen. Vance Hartke memorabilia including 6,000 stickers for Hartke posters, 2,510 "Hartke has Heart" stickers, and a letter from Dita Beard telling Hartke he can't have the ITT company plane.

Rarer still are Sen. Fred Harris' souvenirs listed for sale. These include 250 bills from printers, television stations, store-front owners, airlines, and ball-point pen manufacturers. Also listed are Indian headdresses, and three copies of the song "Happy Days Are Here Again."

The Democratic National Committee is offering in the same catalogue "The Best Loved Poems of Gene McCarthy as Selected by Him," "Dump Johnson" posters (from McCarthy's 1968 New Hampshire campaign) and "Come Clean With Gene" aprons.

Major Sam Worthy is included in the fire sale with "Stand Up America for Worthy" banners, "Worthy Will Win in Vietnam" billboard signs, and 180,000 tie clasps of the American flag with "Worthy" printed in gold across the stars.

"Vote for Terry Sanford" beach towels, and "Chisholm '72" bar coasters are also being offered for sale.

\*\*\*

One million copies of "The Congressional Record of George McGovern" have been donated by the Humphrey people, and one million copies of "The Congressional Record of Hubert Humphrey" were turned over by the McGovern camp.

The McGovern people are also selling their political polls in California at bargain prices.

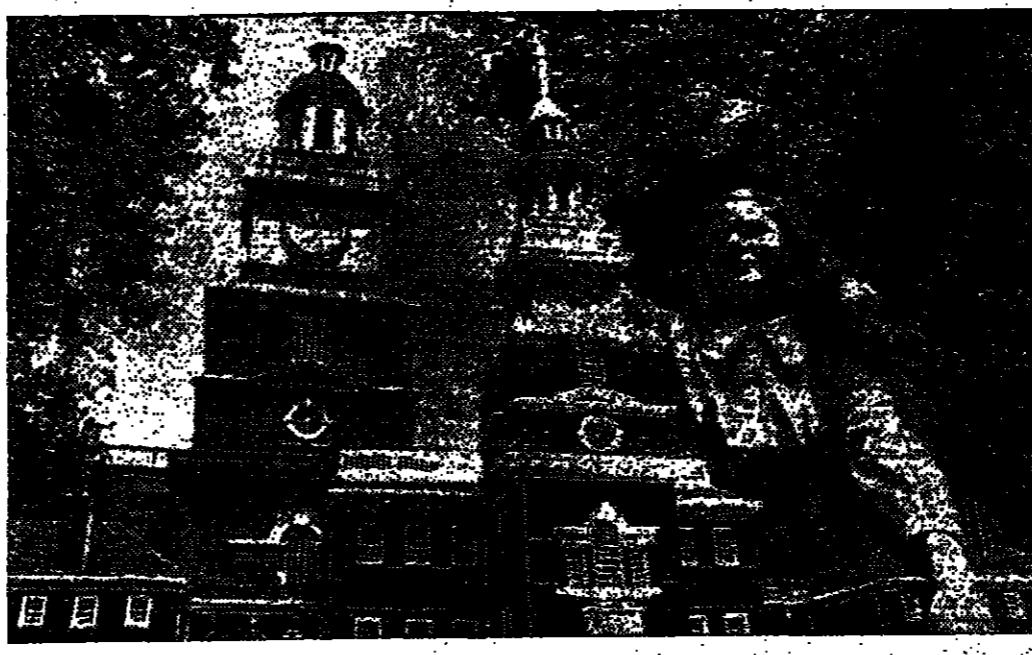
Chairman Lawrence O'Brien maintains this is the greatest sale of primary material in the history of the Democratic party. Each one is a collector's item. He says that they are expected to triple in value. "A Wilson Mills for President" shopping bag which sells for 10 cents in the catalogue could easily be worth 25 cents 10 years from today.

One man in the group, who had taken no part in these efforts, assured them that they were wasting their time. There was a much simpler, more direct method of communication, which he would now demonstrate. Turning to the old man, he shouted at the top of his voice, "HAVE YOU A BOAT?" The old man smiled and nodded. He disappeared behind some shrubbery on the river bank and in a moment returned, at the oars of a rowboat.

As they were ferried across, their resourceful companion explained that he had merely im-

## SPIRIT OF '76

**Kathleen Ament, a receptionist at Philadelphia Civic Center, with a spun-sugar replica (foreground) of Independence Hall (background), which took the grand prize in a competition for Philadelphia chefs with the theme of "Spirit of '76." The 75-pound replica is 70 inches long, 26 inches wide and 36 inches high.**



## Another Assault on the Language Barrier

By Irving Marder

PARIS (HT)—Mark Twain, in one of his early travel books, tells a story involving the language problems of Americans abroad. He and a small group of friends, hiking in Germany, came to a river they wanted to cross. There was no bridge, it was obviously too deep for wading and there were no boats in sight. An old man in working clothes came by and the travelers tried to explain their problem, at first in sign language. The old man looked at them blankly. They pooled their few words of German and tried again, but there was still no response.

One man in the group, who had taken no part in these efforts, assured them that they were wasting their time. There was a much simpler, more direct method of communication, which he would now demonstrate. Turning to the old man, he shouted at the top of his voice, "HAVE YOU A BOAT?" The old man smiled and nodded. He disappeared behind some shrubbery on the river bank and in a moment returned, at the oars of a rowboat.

In a laudable bid to reduce the level of noise pollution and shatter the international language barrier at one stroke, a Briton

named Leslie Jones has invented Eurolenko—"The Language for Europe." Described as "a practical manual for business and tourism," the first book in Eurolenko has just been published at Newcastle upon Tyne (Orion Press, £1).

Eurolenko makes its debut 85 years after a Polish doctor, L.L. Zamenhof, invented another language that he hoped would sweep the world. He called it Esperanto, and since 1887 it has swept only a few small corners. There are some similarities between Esperanto and Eurolenko. The principal one is that both are written phonetically. Here is a sample of Eurolenko, from the front cover of Mr. Jones's book:

"Eurolenko isto tres fasil. Le lengo habo un dikcionario de venni mil paroles. Ito es komplet fonektive, le de lafille sonis in le lengos de West Europe isto eliminado."

The similarities to English and the Romance languages are fairly obvious. According to the inventor, he has been testing Eurolenko on the Continent for the last five years, on the pretext that it is the only "foreign language" he knows. Eurolenko never let him down, he declares.

Without challenging his asser-

tion, it seems likely that such an experiment would work better in some European countries than others. The Italians and the Spanish, for example, are generally helpful and patient with tongue-tied foreigners. The French are notoriously less so. The Eurolenko question "A kef ur opeko le stors?" might make some impression on the average Frenchman, but the last word—a key one—would probably stamp him. (This would be more of a problem outside Paris, where the word "droguerie" has been absorbed into the language.) The French in general are sticklers for exact pronunciation, however, and it's possible that they would not deign to recognize even the first three words of the sentence, which are reasonably close to their French equivalents. (After several years of effort, I have never managed to get a bottle of Perrier on the first shot; something to do with my R's, probably.)

Anyway, isto tres coraje de Mr. Jones to asale le bargeur de lengos. Wun klim olim openat it also isto fasil emt to appeal to a public large.

Judging it on the basis of Dr. Zamenhof's noble experiments, we won't know for sure until some time in the 21st century.

Angel Maria Gav

in Limeray Heid in a li-to-square plant, an e-also marked Coleman's as a professional in CELEBRATED: The 10th anniversary of Ted Cox and Edward Cox, at dinner during a cruise on the Navy yacht Sequoia who said she was very married life administered that she's lost the past year. Her dress was a petite size she's down now to size 8. It has nothing to do with cooking. ABANDONED: attempt of Frenchman Menguy to swim the Channel the long way from Cherbourg to Port when only six miles destination. Fighting frontal waves. Menguy quits after 48 hours in t

In other countries th planes. In Italy the streams. A Cagliari court sentenced three suspended prison terms of diverting the con stream so they could water on a construction annual "Jazz Potatoes" Festival

HONORED: American jazz trumpeter and singer Bill Coleman, by the village of Limeray, France, which made him its first honorary citizen during the third annual "Jazz Potatoes" Festival

REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

16th NEAR POCH: 7th floor, modern apartment, large living, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, spacious view on Bois de Boulogne. Tel. 38-11-21. JULY-NOV. 1972: Journalist for 10 months. Tel. 38-11-21. Apartment, 4th floor, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, kitchen, balcony, air-conditioned. Tel. 38-11-21.

16th POCH: Furnished large apartment, 4th floor, 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, kitchen, balcony, air-conditioned. Tel. 38-11-21. JULY-NOV. 1972: 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, kitchen, balcony, air-conditioned. Tel. 38-11-21.

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